

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

of Mr and Mrs. Geo. E. Byler

BIG OPIUM CASE.
NEWHOUSE FINED \$1,000.

Sam Newhouse, a Brazilian, and a former Hongkong Sanitary Inspector, who was charged with unlawfully importing 230 lbs. of raw opium into the Colony on the *Suea Maru*, was yesterday fined \$1,000, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, by the Magistrate (Mr. F. A. Hagland).

The defence admitted that a technical offence had been committed. The opium was not meant for Hongkong or any part of China, but was simply in course of transit to Japan, and it was intended to get the stuff through afterwards to South America. Defendant has committed a technical offence in pure ignorance. He did not know that it was an offence to have opium in his luggage going to Japan. He had done all in his power to assist the police. It was said that ignorance of the law was no excuse, but it was not presumed that an Englishman should know foreign law, and equally it was not to be expected that a foreigner should know English law.

Mr. Mason (who appeared for the defence) submitted that his client's action had been perfectly open. The object of the Opium Ordinance was to prevent Hongkong being made a clearing-house for the smuggling of opium into China, but this was not an attempt to smuggle opium into China. He asked that only a nominal penalty should be imposed.

The Hon. Mr. McL. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police) pointed out that defendant was for two months a Sanitary Inspector in the Colony, and he must have known the laws. When a European or Brazilian took to carrying opium as personal luggage for the purpose of getting it through China it was a serious matter.

The case was adjourned for his worship to receive information as to what the man was prepared to tell the Police in regard to how he became possessed of the opium.

On the case being resumed, the Captain Superintendent handed in a written statement to the Magistrate, who said that Mr. Messer had better tell him about it. Hon. Mr. Messer—it is not customary to give away what informers say. "The point you want to know is in this statement."

Mr. Mason said he had seen the statement.

His worship, in fining the defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, said this was a very old scheme, and he had known it for several years. It was adopted because the goods might be got in with greater facility and with less danger of detection. The running of these illicit goods was a gamble. If they successfully got it through the gamble was a success, if they were detected it was a failure. These men knew exactly what was going to happen if they were detected. They knew that if their gamble was not a success they would be liable to heavy fines, and if they could not pay the result was that they were sent to prison.

THE ATTACK ON YINTIN
CUSTOMS STATION.

MR. STANGAARD'S STORY.

We are able, as the result of a conversation by one of our representatives with Mr. K. Stangaard (the senior officer at the Yintin Customs Station) to amplify the details supplied by the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. E. Gordon Lowder) which were published in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. Stangaard, who has been at the station about five months, said the first thing that happened was that a Chinese servant brought up to him copies of what was described as a Proclamation. He and his colleague (Mr. Doll, who had been at the station but a few days) were scanning these documents when they received the first warning of the presence of the large band of raiders near the station. There were 28 Chinese braves beside the two Europeans in the station, and all speedily put themselves in a position of defence. The raiders were fired on, but the station was ultimately rushed.

I was covered by a whole crowd of the men, who pointed rifles at my back and my head, said Mr. Stangaard. "It was a bitter thing to have to give in to these Chinese, but I was helpless. They began looting the place, and took everything, about \$200 in money and rifles and revolvers."

"The leader, who was dressed in khaki, came in after all was over, presented his card, and said he was a Captain-General of the Revolutionary Army, and would be responsible for what had occurred. He said he was the manager of the Hongkong and Kowloon Dairy. He spoke English excellently. There were at least 20 others who would speak English. The leader said we would have to clear out, and he undertook to provide an escort for us over the frontier. They had even stolen my pony, and left me nothing but the clothes which I was wearing. Doll and I managed to get off in a sampan."

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF
ANTIMONY ORE.

A junkmaster was charged at the Magistrate yesterday with the larceny of 6,700 lbs. of antimony ore, valued at between seven and eight hundred dollars. It appears that the junk owned by the defendant was engaged by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to convey a full cargo of this ore from the West Point godowns to the *Borneo Maru* at Kowloon godowns. When the bags were about to be loaded on the ship the Captain noticed that they were broken and cut open and appeared to be slack. Knowing that the bags for this shipment were supposed to be brand new, he was suspicious, and refused to accept shipment. The steamer left without the ore. The M.B.K. at once took the lighter to their godowns, and under the supervision of the police the whole of the cargo was discharged into the Company's own lighter, and the defendant's junk was then examined. The ore concerned in the charge was found in the bilges of the junk. The master of the junk was arrested, but the crew escaped. Mr. Davison represented the defendant, and the case was remanded until Tuesday.

TALE OF AN ICE-CHEST.

Detective-Sergeant Wills brought before the Court yesterday a marine store dealer from Kennedy Town and charged him with receiving a ship's ice-chest which formerly belonged to the *ex-P.* and *O. S. r. Oriental*, and was handed over to the new owners on the sale of the ship. The value of the chest when new was estimated at \$800. The marine store dealer, it is alleged, purchased the chest for \$135 from two men in Yaumati. These two men were brokers, and frequented a certain shop. They made this deal, it is alleged, in the master's absence and the money was paid over. One of the men who sold the chest has been arrested, and has been remanded pending the arrest of the other. Mr. W. E. L. Sheen appears for the alleged receiver.

A BARGAIN IN TWINE.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan charged a Chinese with larceny of bailee of 38 bales of twine, valued at \$300. The prosecution state that during the absence of the owner of the twine the defendant sold it for \$233 and appropriated the money. The police arrested the man on Thursday, and recovered all the property. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood, was remanded in bail of \$500.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was yesterday imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood on a particularly impudent thief. The man, who is an unemployed seaman, apparently received information that the secretary of the Chinese Seamen's Club had gone to a theatre, and acting on this he proceeded to the Secretary's house. He told the wife that he had been sent by her husband for a long coat and a pair of trousers, and the good woman, suspecting not at all, gave the man the articles. When the secretary returned he was apprised of what had transpired, and became very angry. He had some inkling as to the identity of the person and of his whereabouts. The police were informed, and the defendant was arrested yesterday at Yaumati. He was wearing the borrowed trousers, and in one of his pockets was the pawn-ticket for the coat. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sent to goal for six weeks. Inspector R. McDonald prosecuted.

GOLD BARS ON GERMAN SHIP.
CONDEMNED IN HONGKONG
PRIZE COURT.

Thirty-five gold bars which were found on the *ex-Frisia*, a German prize of war, were the subject of Prize Court proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) applied for an order condemning the bars, which, he said, were found on the *Frisia*, a German vessel captured by H.M.S. *Triumph* on August 14th, 1914, the German vessel being condemned on September 23rd of the same year. The grounds of the application for condemnation, he said, were, firstly, that no claim had been made for the bars, although six months had elapsed from the time of the service of the writ, and, secondly, under Article 59 of the Declaration of London, goods found on board an enemy ship were presumed to be enemy goods. There was an endorsement of service of the writ in the usual form, and there was also an affidavit by the Registrar. The only other thing which he need draw his lordship's attention to was that there would be an affidavit which ought to have been filed before the Marshal of the Court as to the finding of the gold bars on the *Frisia*, but he would ask his lordship to make the order subject to this affidavit being filed. He would hand in a draft of the affidavit.

This stated that the gold bars were found in the lifebelt cases, and were removed to the treasury of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. There was no claim for the gold bars at the time, and no claim had since been made for them.

His lordship made the order asked for, subject to the affidavit being filed, and a report from the Registrar.

CHEUNG ON BANK.

THE APPLICATION IN
BANKRUPTCY.

The hearing was continued before the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court yesterday of the *ex parte* application in reference to the bankruptcy of the Cheung On Bank, of 179, Queen's Road, Mr. Potter, on behalf of one Mui Pui Chi, who claimed to be "aggrieved and affected" by the bankruptcy proceedings, applied that the service of the petition be set aside and annulled, on the ground that the petition was not served on any one or more of the partners, or any person having, at the time of service, control or management of the partnership business, and capable of committing an act of bankruptcy which would be effective against the Cheung On Bank.

Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) opposed the motion on behalf of the Official Receiver.

Mr. Alabaster said he had suggested that the man Hue Shing should be called to give evidence concerning a statement in his affidavit in regard to his position in the firm, but apparently this man was the only one not available for purposes of cross-examination.

Mr. Potter said there was no indication by his friend on the previous day that it was desired to cross-examine Hue Shing had gone to Kwangai. He would be written to, but it would be some little time before he could come down. It seemed that his friend had suggested that the man had deceived, but that was not true. Mr. Potter affirmed that he had no desire to stand in the way of his friend if he wanted to cross-examine him. He would point out that he had no legal right to cross-examine, but he would not stop him on a technicality; as a matter of fact, he was anxious that the man should come down.

Mr. Alabaster said it was his lordship's suggestion that Hue Shing should be called. His lordship agreed that he had no power himself to require the man's attendance, but he pointed out that it was important for Mr. Alabaster to establish that the man had control or management of the business. In his affidavit he said he had not, and one witness, Lo Man Kai, corroborated him.

The hearing was adjourned.

EUROPEAN SUES FORMER
EMPLOYEES.

ALLEGES WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

At the Summary Court yesterday the case was mentioned in which H. J. Hunt, of 1, Ashley Road, Kowloon, sued the Asiatic Petroleum Company for \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. P. S. Dixon said the claim originally was for \$2,350, but it had been reduced in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for the defendants, and the case was adjourned for a fortnight, an order for pleadings being made.

WEEK OF PRAYER IN
HONGKONG.

Meetings have been held on every evening of the present week in connection with the United Week of Prayer on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance. The speakers have included the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Rev. T. Robinson, and Mr. J. L. McPherson, who arranged the meetings, all of which, save that held in St. Andrew's Hall last evening, took place in the City Hall.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie dealt with a topical subject, "Nations and their Rulers." He reminded his hearers that that week was being observed by fellow-believers throughout the world, many of whom held very different views from ourselves about the world-crisis in which we were involved. Still, we could not take a non-committal attitude, and if we were sincere we must pray for the success of our country's arms. Let it not be said that it was asking too much of us also to pray for our enemies, who, piling up inquiry against inquiry, were providing too abundant scope for God's vengeance. Perhaps some were being tested as to their power to forgive for the first time in their experience, for the conduct of the war had been a revelation of wickedness far beyond the range of the flabby urbanity we had grown used to. As to the rulers, the speaker asked, "Are we able to pray for the rulers of these enemy nations?" One was an aged man, who would soon have to pay the debt of our common mortality, and give his account to the Ruler of Princes. The other was one of whom we know, perhaps, less than we thought, but whose name had become the popular butt against which nothing was thought too hard to say or threaten. It was said that the war was due to him; and again, that he told his War Council that they would regret it when he reluctantly ordered mobilization. Mr. Macdonachie added that they should also remember the neutral nations, whose position was far from easy. It was easier for us to find fault with their neutrality, perhaps, than to appreciate their difficulties.

The Rev. N. C. Pope winds up the week to-day with an address on "Home Missions and the Jews," at 12.30 p.m. in the City Hall.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 7th January state:—

Since the resumption of business after the New Year holidays local stocks have, with few exceptions, gained further strength, interest again being centred chiefly in Douglas and Indes, in which a large business has been done, and further substantial advances established. At the close the market generally is firm with a strong demand for the aforementioned shares at full rates for both cash and forward delivery. Standard Tin has advanced to \$174 for cash and \$175 for three months delivery, and Plantation Rubber to 4/3½ and 4/2 for spot and six months delivery, respectively. Bar Silver closes at 26½d. Sterling T.T. at 1/11½, Shanghai T.T. at 74½ and Singapore T.T. at 82½. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai now stands at 76½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled dull with small sales at \$800, market closing with probable sellers at this rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$910 and are in further request. Canton, North China and Yangtze are unchanged, and without business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have improved to a buying quotation of \$152 after sales, and Hongkongs could probably be placed at \$145.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been in strong request throughout the interval, and with few sellers in evidence the rate has risen rapidly to \$114 cash, \$115 for settlement delivery, and \$118 for March, the market closing strong with more shares in request at these figures. Indo-Chinas, in sympathy with a rising London market, have also advanced rapidly, and close in strong request at \$174 cash for the Combined, \$63 for the Preferred separately, and \$121 for the Deferred. A large business has been done in the Combined and Deferred, and more shares are wanted both for cash and forward delivery. Star Ferries have been booked at \$37, and more shares are probably obtainable at this rate. Steamships have been booked at \$203, and more shares can be placed at this figure.

ORIENTAL.—Shells have again been booked at 67½ and a few more shares are obtainable. Ural Caspians have been done locally at 35½, but are not obtainable from London under 38½. Langkats close with probable buyers in Shanghai at Tls. 33½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are slightly firmer with sales and buyers at \$127. Luzons continue neglected and could probably be obtained at something less than the nominal quotation of \$37.

MINING.—Kailans have been booked at 30½ and Tronohs at 27½, the latter closing in further request. Raub is wanted at \$3.35. As announced in the local Press, the crushing for the past four weeks as wired by our Singapore agents is 1,111 ounces as compared with 1,170 ounces for the preceding period.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$86½ for the old cum rights, and at \$82½ for the old ex rights, and at \$78½ for the new, more shares being wanted at the latter rates. Kowloon Wharves are also firmer with buyers at \$77½ for cash after sales at \$77 and at \$78 for settlement delivery. Engineerings at Tls. 9 Shanghai Docks at Tls. 59 and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 92½.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates are wanted at \$103 and Hongkong lands at \$104, both companies being due for final dividends shortly. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$3½ and are obtainable at this figure. Kowloon Lands are in request at \$40 and West Points at \$76, a new lease of the latter's property at an enhanced rental being accountable for the sudden advance in this quotation.

CORROSION MILLS.—Kang Yiks have been booked at Tls. 14½ and Shanghai Cotton at Tls. 91. In the North there are buyers of Eves at Tls. 147½, Internationals at Tls. 72, Kung Yiks at Tls. 14½, and Yangtzepeeps at Tls. 6½. Laou Kung Mows and Soy Chees are quoted nominal at Tls. 71 and Tls. 43½, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have ruled erratic with sales at varying rates from \$10.20 to \$10.50, closing with sellers at the latter rate. China Providents have advanced to \$10 buyers, and Trams to \$5.35 buyers. Ropes have declined to \$32 sellers, and Dairy Farms to a buying quotation of \$29.

Memo.—Next settling day January 28th.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMANY'S
SUBMARINE FLEET.RUSSIAN PRAISE OF BRITISH INVENTIVE
GENIUS AND DETERMINATION.

The official Russian organ, the Government Messenger, publishes a long article in praise of the extraordinary inventive genius and dogged determination displayed by the British in the destruction of Germany's submarine fleet. It enumerates and describes a number of the devices employed, varying from the highly scientific to contrivances by means of which the enemy's nefarious enterprise has been counteracted to such a degree that the failure of the submarine as a weapon of war has been practically guaranteed for the future. The Germans with the utmost effort cannot put out more than two new submarines per week, whereas England has been steadily destroying and capturing them at the rate of one every two days.

The writer notes that the absolute secrecy with which these varied operations have been carried out was one of the essential conditions of success, but he holds that neither this factor nor the ingenious inventions themselves were the main reason for the signal victory over Germany which the British navy has scored. It was the English seaman's thorough familiarity with the unstable element in all its moods, which enabled him to accomplish this remarkable work against the novel and terrifying submarine machinery of war.

ENTERTAINMENT

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES | IRONS
Price \$5.50 Each. | Price \$4.75 Each.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES | IRONS
Price \$4.50 Each. | Price \$4.00 Each.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS. | Price \$3.50 Each.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF. GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF. ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[21]

ONE TRIAL makes you a customer.

ROSITA.

MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Rosita is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25

Obtainable at:
Hongkong Cigar Store.
Wais' n's.
Greece-Egyptian.
Sherriff Bros.
Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER: WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDINGS.
PHONE: 1687, Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [98]

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO JAPAN

THE BEST ADVICE.

To give to a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief. Like a touch of the wizard's wand LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. It has been done thousands of times without a single failure.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the one euro-acting remedy for Neuralgia and Headache. A bottle on your shelf makes your household pain-proof. It relieves, then cures all manner of external aches and pains. It has lifted the cloud of suffering from the brow of humanity. Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [80-1]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years, from 1874 to 1909.

PRICE 4s. Cash.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA. HONGKONG. [99]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA"
Captain C. G. Smith, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Jan. will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [157]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was adjourned on the 13th day of December last, will be continued on MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Company in Hongkong, when the Resolution for the adoption of New Articles will be proceeded with.

Dated the 6th January, 1916.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

[155]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 58001 to 58100 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [156]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234677/234623 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to this Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [103]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEI A KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

[107]

WANTED.

EXPERT Male STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Apply, with references, to—
"SHIPPING"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [150]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE.

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that, under the ARMY ACT, a Soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a Private Debt. Tradesmen and others who suffer Soldiers to Contract Debts do so at their own risk.

J. CASSEL, Captain, D.A.A. and Q.M.G.,
China Command.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [151]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESSES OF ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS & WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm's name will be LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, and the Business of the firm will be carried on at their Offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.
COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.,
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.,
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [125]

NOTICE.

THE 6 INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the third payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 31st of December of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 31st December, 1915.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrates' Yamen.

b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.

c. The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two banks.

d. All Maritime Customs Offices.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut out the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons.

The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupon so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut out the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in terms of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

Peking, 24th December, 1915. [142]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles match play Competition under Handicap to be played over the FANLING Course on days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Entries should be sent IN WRITING to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 16th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [147]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1915. [7]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c. complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LYNSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [84]

FOR SALE.

RARE WAR STAMPS.

TOGO Surcharged.

Anglo-French Occupation.

GRACA & CO.,

1 & 4, WINDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [120]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Onthosmos and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Togo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBERTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LYNSTED & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSE at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanhsai.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [59]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT

MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.50

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

ATTENTION

WATSON'S

SULFOCREME

HAS THE WONDERFUL

PROPERTY OF GIVING TO THE

SKIN INCOMPARABLE SOFTNESS,

PREVENTING REDNESS AND

IRRITATION, AND OF TAKING

AWAY WRINKLES AND FRECKLES.

IT IS ADMIRABLY SUITED TO

THE USE OF GENTLEMEN AFTER

SHAVING, AS IT PREVENTS THE

ROUGHNESS AND SORENESS OF THE

SKIN, WHICH MAKES SHAVING A

TRIAL TO MANY MEN.

IN BOTTLES 60 CENTS

AND \$1.00 EACH.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

CARE RAMSEY.—At the Anchorage, Alaska, on January 3rd, 1916, ERNEST ROYDEN (Roy), aged 27 years, the dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. T. CARE RAMSEY, Swatow.—Home papers please copy. [154]

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

It is announced that the fortnightly united meetings for Intercession at St. Paul's College will be continued, the next being on January 18th at 6 p.m.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at Christ Church, Shamoan, Canton, on Sunday. The Rev. E. W. L. Martin will take services in the British Church at Macao.

In the list of successful candidates in the December examinations of the University of Hongkong, published on Thursday, A. D. Silas was given as from Queen's College. It should have been Victoria School.

The Hongkong Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha inform us that a cablegram has been received from the Head Office advising the following movements of the Company's steamers on the European Line:—*Kamo Maru* (Westbound) left Colombo on December 30th; *Asahi Maru* (Westbound) left Suez on January 4th; *Myasaka Maru* (Eastbound) left Marseilles on January 2nd,—all via the

THE AGE OF GENIUS.

At the age of 18 David is said to have written his first psalm, Shelley wrote "Queen Mab," and Mendelssohn composed his music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

At 19 Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis."

At 21 Disraeli wrote "Vivian Grey."

At 22 Alexander Dumas wrote plays, Voltaire's first tragedy was brought out and Keats wrote "Endymion."

At 23 Horace is said to have written his first odes. Heine published his first songs and Schiller's "The Robbers" had made him famous.

At 24 Shakespeare wrote his first play.

At 26 Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal."

At 28 Racine wrote "Andromache" and Hannah Moore wrote "The Search After Happiness."

At 29 Addison's first essay appeared; Owen Meredith published "Lucille."

At 31 Pliny finished his "German War."

At 34 Thomas Kempis wrote "Imitation of Christ."

At 35 Mohammed began the Koran and Poe wrote "The Raven."

At 38 Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" had appeared.

At 50 Bunyan finished "A Pilgrim's Progress."

At 61 Dante finished his "Divine Comedy."

At 60 Homer is said to have composed the *Iliad*—*Irish World*.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 28th.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

Although the reports are somewhat conflicting, there seems little doubt that a rising has taken place in Yunnan and that the province has declared its independence. Some such disturbance has been expected, and the Government has taken measures which, it is believed, will prove adequate for the unfortunate situation. As the Peking *Daily News* remarks, declarations of independence by provinces and cities have almost become a habit in China, and the latest declaration need not be taken any more seriously than those which have been made before. At any rate, the authorities here are calm and by no means perturbed over the turn of events, the more so as they are certain that the Yangtze Valley will remain loyal. Tsai Ao is the gentleman who headed the revolutionary movement in 1911, but he is not likely to find himself in such good company as on that occasion.

CHRISTMASIDE.

Peking enjoyed a Christmaside that was almost as mild as that of Hongkong, and consequently there was no skating this year. The British community kept up most of the old-time celebrations, and Christmas trees and toys were seen in abundance.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

The monarchical movement with its accompanying creation of a brand new nobility has not claimed so much attention these last few days, and the belief, strong in certain Chinese circles, that the Emperor would ascend the dragon throne on January 1st has waned in favour of a later date. It would be unwise to indicate the date at the moment of writing.

JOURNALISTIC.

Most of the members of the allied nations were pleased to learn that at long last the Italian Consul had taken action against Borioni, the Italian editor and proprietor of the *Peking Sunday Journal*, a scurrilous sheet which had become particularly vituperative during the past two months in its abuse of the British in Peking. He has been deported from Tientsin and is now in Shanghai, where, doubtless, he consorts with his German patrons.

Mrs. Frances Stevens, who has been editing the *China Times* for nearly a year, has left the editorial chair and is on her way home with the intention of remaining there.

A new vernacular paper appeared yesterday for the first time. The *Peking Times*, as it is called, is edited by Mr. Li Sum Ling, well-known in Hongkong, and promises to be a real live newspaper conducted with an intelligent appreciation of American and British ideas of journalism.

FOREIGN ADVISERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

As usual, the President sent a handsome Christmas present to the Foreign Advisers in Peking or their wives.

Some criticism has been directed against Professor Ariga for his fulsome letter of thanks to the President acknowledging certain gifts of manuscripts, and the Japanese community is said to be incensed at the manner in which he referred to himself, this feeling being shown by the Japanese Club removing his name from its membership.

The Norwegian in charge of the gendarmerie has also attracted attention by having sent a memorial to the President, expressing his gratitude for the favours showered by the "Emperor" upon himself as an Alien Ministerial Servant.

NEW BANK.

The Peking branch of the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia was opened to-day with a flourish on the new premises. The new building, which is a decided acquisition to the Legation quarter, is situated at the corner of Leazation Street and Rue Linvitch.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

One of the latest arrivals in the capital is Lieut. Nils Heiberg, a Norwegian gentleman, who is one of the foremost horsemen in the world. He represented Norway in the horse-jumping competition in the Olympic contests in England and America, and was placed sixth. In addition to being Lieutenant in the Dragons he is a Doctor of Law. Lieut. Heiberg has special claims on Peking, as he is a cousin of Mrs. Max Muller, wife of the former Councillor of the British Legation, and is also related to the Dutch Minister. He came to Peking with the view of taking up a position in the gendarmerie, but the negotiations having fallen through, he returns to Norway at the beginning of the year. It is unfortunate that a man with his special knowledge of cavalry and the training of horses should not be utilised by the Chinese Government at the present time. It may be added that Lieut. Heiberg recently published a book which has a great vogue in England, showing, as it does, an intimate knowledge of animal life.

THE QUINTUPLE GROUP.

Whatever we may hope to see in respect of the Quintuple Group, little or nothing has been accomplished so far. No discussion has yet taken place, and I am told that Mr. Cordes, the manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, is still on terms with certain of the other bank representatives.

LI YUAN HUNG.

This gentleman has declined for the third time to accept the title of Prince conferred upon him by the President, and much comment has ensued in consequence, as it confirms the general impression that the Vice-President is not enamoured of the monarchy. He undoubtedly represents a problem for the authorities.

THE WAR.

GENERAL ELECTION POSSIBLE.

HUGE LABOUR ANTI-COMPULSION MAJORITY.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COALITION.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

SALONIKA CONSULS LIBERATED.

HONGKONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK DISSENSIONS.

A QUESTION OF DEMOBILISATION.

ATHENS, January 7th.

A telegram from Milan states that there have been serious dissensions between the Greek War Minister, M. Yanakitsas, and the Chief of the General Staff, General Dusanis, who threatens to resign. The War Minister wishes to demobilise fifteen per cent. of the army. In view of the serious mutinies at Kavalla General Dusanis opposes. He has also annulled the War Minister's order for furlough for the oldest class.

ARRESTED SALONIKA CONSULS LIBERATED.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SATISFIED.

LONDON, January 7th.

A telegram from Athens says that the Entente Ministers have informed the Greek Government that the Consuls arrested at Salonika have been set free. The Greek Government declared itself satisfied.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

LONDON, January 6th.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that he did not think the Allies' diplomatic situation in Greece was other than satisfactory.

ITALY'S ASSURANCE.

ATHENS, January 7th.

It is learned from official sources that Italy has formally informed Greece that the troops landed in Albania will not, in any circumstances, cross the frontier in Northern Epirus.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIRCRAFT BUSY.

LONDON, January 7th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says that in addition to an air raid on Douai another bombing raid was carried out on the 5th by 13 machines against a stores depot at Lesaers. A German patrol was dispersed north of the Somme.

Artillery activity was confined to eastward of Armentières and Ypres.

EFFECTIVE WORK OF FRENCH GUNS.

PARIS, January 6th.

A communiqué says that the French conducted an effective bombardment in Champagne, and destroyed a number of German trenches. Other minor operations were favourable to the French.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN HEAVY GUNS ACTIVE.

ROME, January 7th.

A communiqué says that the Italian heavy guns frustrated Austrian attempts to rebuild trenches and gun emplacements at Maltoborghetto.

A brisk artillery engagement is proceeding from Plava to the Sea. There were a number of fruitless Austrian air raids on the Isonzo and elsewhere.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION. A NECESSARY EVIL.

LONDON, January 6th.

A great Labour Congress met in the Central Hall, Westminster, to consider the attitude of Labour towards the Compulsory Service Bill. Every section of Labour was represented, except the miners, who are holding a separate conference.

A resolution was submitted expressing the workers' opposition to conscription, rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle, and affirming that the results of Lord Derby's scheme were insufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament passing a momentous compulsion proposal. Nevertheless, the members might vote as they individually thought fit.

Several delegates, including Mr. Thomas, M.P., the Railwaysmen's representative, while denouncing conscription declared that a general election resulting from the non-passing of the Bill would be a crime against the men in the trenches.

Mr. Hodge, M.P., said the resolution represented the views of the moderate men who left the freedom of their opinion to the Labour Members of Parliament. He emphasised that if the Bill was rejected it would mean a general election, which was the worst possible thing for Labourites, as the issue would then be compulsion pure and simple.

RAILWAYMEN'S OPPOSITION AMENDMENT CARRIED.

LONDON, January 6th.

The Railwaymen's amendment urging Congress to use every means in its power to oppose the Bill, and recommending that the Labour members of Parliament oppose it, was carried by 1,715,000 votes to 934,000.

BIG ANTI-COMPULSION MAJORITY.

The Labour Congress adopted as a substantive motion an amendment opposing the Compulsion Bill by a majority of 1,215,000 votes.

LABOUR MINISTERS RESIGN.

The Labourites, Mr. Henderson (President of the Board of Education), Mr. V. Brace (Under-Secretary to the Home Office), and Mr. George Roberts (Junior Lord of the Treasury) have resigned from the Ministry.

It is understood that they will vote for the Compulsion Bill to-night despite the decision of Congress.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COALITION.

The Labour Party decided to withdraw from the Coalition, hence the resignations of Messrs. Henderson, Brace, and Roberts, although they are supporters of the Bill.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION.

There is some talk in political circles of the possibility of a General Election owing to the Labour Congress vote. It is stated that if the situation became strained the Premier would not hesitate to go the country in order to strengthen the Government. If this happened it is stated that provision would be made for voters at the Front to record their votes.

The House of Commons passed the first reading of the Compulsion Bill by 493 votes to 105.

RECRUITING OFFICES TO BE RE-OPENED.

The recruiting offices on Monday re-opened for enlistment under the Derby group system.

NOTABLE ENLISTMENTS.

MELBOURNE, January 6th.

The Antarctic explorer, Dr. Mawson, the Legislator, Hon. Mr. McDonald, of New South Wales, and Mr. Stanforth-Smith, Administrator of New Guinea, have enlisted.

THE SWISS BOURSE.

ZURICH, January 7th.

At the Bourse German exchange is quoted at 92, the lowest rate that has yet prevailed here. There was frantic selling of German securities.

GALLIPOLI BLUNDERS. SIR IAN HAMILTON DEFENDS HIMSELF.

WHY HE WAS RECALLED.

LONDON, January 6th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch covers thirty-eight pages. He describes minutely the operations prior to and including the famous combined action in the first fortnight of August, concluding with a striking passage showing the workers' opposition to conscription, rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle, and affirming that the results of Lord Derby's scheme were insufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament passing a momentous compulsion proposal. Nevertheless, the members might vote as they individually thought fit.

When Lord Kitchener cabled on October 14th for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the Peninsula, Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was unthinkable, and he received, on October 18th, a cable recalling him to London, as the Government desired the fresh and unbiased opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of an early evacuation.

The main feature of the despatch is a stirring description of the tremendous vital battles in August, the results of which have been already minutely recorded. The surprise of the Turks at Suvla Bay was complete, but owing to the intense heat and the exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in the most difficult country, and the perpetual water difficulties, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stopford and the Divisional General failed to rest the troops.

Sir Ian Hamilton says: "Driving power was required, and even a certain ruthlessness to brush aside pleas for respite for the tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed." Meanwhile, the Turks were enabled to concentrate heavy reinforcements during a priceless twelve hours.

Eventually, Sir Ian Hamilton himself, who had previously remained at headquarters, went to Suvla Bay to endeavour to put concentration of effort and purpose into the direction of the men ashore.

The fighting on the following days was severe and continuous, and several successes were achieved and positions won. The fighting quality of the men was unsurpassable, but the strength of the Turks was steadily rising, and the troops had to be withdrawn from the captured positions. General Stopford on the evening of August 15th, handed over command to Major-General De Lisle, because strong and clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied.

The British forces were dwindling, but the Turks had plenty of ammunition and drafts to fill depleted ranks. Sir Ian Hamilton thereupon cabled for 50,000 fresh troops. If these had been sent immediately they could still have cleared a passage for the fleet to Constantinople. His disappointment was deep when he learned that reinforcements could not be sent.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SUGGESTION NOT FAVOURED.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.

The Government is adhering to the policy of non-intervention in the controversies of belligerents, and will not permit American naval officers to investigate the *Barolong* case as suggested by Sir Edward Grey in his reply to the German memorandum alleging British brutality.

FRENCH LOAN FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, January 7th.

The French Government has informed Greece that it holds at the latter's disposal 10,000,000 francs as an advance from the loan for which they are now negotiating.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE NEAR FORMOSA.

LONDON, January 6th.

The British steamer *Australasian Transport*, from New York to Vladivostok, is ashore near Formosa.

"A BIT OF SALVING."

[BY GEORGE EDGAR.]

When I first knew him he was about town and a very resplendent young person. He was at the age when very young men break out into fancy raiment on the least provocation. One knows it as the peacock stage, when life is a matter of sunlight and the male equivalent for fine feathers.

His name was Bertie Gay. At least, for the purposes of this article I shall call him Bertie Gay, though that was not his name then any more than it is his name now. "Flappers" who lunched with him called him "Bertie." He did not seem to mind.

I knew Bertie Gay casually but not intimately. Men who are past the fancy, waistcoat stage of life's follies do not mix well with a generation that reminds them of early juvenilities. Bertie had money—too much money. He came of a naval family. He had a fine figure for the tailor and the tailor made a fine figure out of Bertie, in more sense than one. His taste in fancy waistcoats was marvellous. His range of ties was stupendous. On socks his imagination ran riot. I remember the socks, almost as elusive as the mist upon the morning hills. They were only worn with the suave grey suit, the pearl grey tie, the pearl tie-pin, and the pearl grey hat of Homburg shape.

There were times when Bertie looked like a smart, leading man of musical comedy, who, having lost his theatre, had taken the whole of the West End for a stage. Every morning Bertie conveyed a faint suggestion of mixed perfumes culled from expensive hairdressing establishments. His pink finger-nails were vaguely reminiscent of that salmon-tinted greasy stuff put on and polished off by the handmaidens who administer the finishing touches of the manicurist, with a piff of chamois leather.

Only on Boat Race nights did the immaculate Bertie lose his poise. On those almost forgotten Saturdays he made a point of dining most lavishly. He was not naturally quarrelsome, but on such nights he had to quarrel. The quarrel led to the exciting episode of the evening—the joy of being thrown out of a theatre by uniformed attendants.

After this strenuous exertion he would sup wisely, and supper always created a desire to drive hansom cabs through the public streets, with "cabby" inside smoking a choice Corona Corona. This part of the ritual ended Bertie's big evening. But one Boat Race night, more successful than another, he achieved a great triumph and spent the night in Vine-street, having been taken there by three robust policemen who knew their attentions were the equivalent of a Victoria Cross to Bertie.

I saw him on the Monday languidly addressing oysters and Chablis.

He was pale but determined. His wonderful clothes were made from a new art shade amounting almost to an electric blue. You could hardly tell he had a black eye. It had been laboriously and superbly treated by a successful artist.

He told me the incidents of the Saturday.

Also that the magistrate had fined him 40s. and costs and advised him not to be a young fool in public, and behind the scenes had invited him to dinner, first asking after his father.

Also that he had taken the policeman who locked him up to breakfast.

"And," quoth he, "it was the finest game ever played, old lad."

It was a dirty, morning a few months ago when I got up by the sea somewhere south-west of Dover. There was what the old shell-backs in the blue sweaters who prop up the harbour pier call, "a bit of wind blowing." Through their rheumy eyes they could also see "a bit of sea." On such days those who come ashore call the ocean bad names and compare it with the worst nights they remember to the present ocean's disadvantage.

The rheumy-eyed spectators were gazing critically on the bit of sea and communing with themselves. "They'll never get her." "I thought she was going then." "It's all up with her—she's going down aft—look at the list on her." "Wow! she's broke her line." "She's settling, or I'm a Dutchman." "No, they've got her again." These and such phrases were spoken solemnly by our weather-beaten observers, who chewed tobacco and watched the incidents on the waste of water with an understanding eye and long memories.

The sea was running in long rollers, each with a crest of breaking foam. They swung against the granite harbour, and sent clouds of spray like patches of white steam high into the air. Through the spray one could see the waste, grey and white-manned. And on the waste of sea men were battling at a common task of this war—a dirty, long, nerve-racking task which, when completed, compels no honours and attracts no attention.

They had a steamer—a little tramp steamer—in tow. Through the spray-laden wind and the rain one could see the vessel was badly down aft. Also she had a list and lolled on the water at an angle so precarious that she seemed to be trying to smelt the tops of the ugly breakers with her funnel. Sometimes she would make an effort, like a lame duck struggling to sit up and swim. Around her were three boats of the trawler type. All were reeling on the heavy sea, and the spray broke over the live ducks and the lame one impartially. And one trawler was pulling at the lame duck's bill and the other two had a line on her stern to steady her when she lolled lower than ever, as if tired of the fight, and to steer her when she sat up a bit, rudderless and without any means of guiding herself.

Foot by foot the boats fought the sea. Inch by inch they won to the harbour. I watched them three hours before they finally propped the lolling lame duck against the harbour wall.

Half an hour later I saw a tall, slim, fair man. You could tell he was fair because he had a three days' growth of brick-red whisker. His blue eyes were red about the lids and bloodshot about the whites. His voice had a rasp that only comes from

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "B" v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

The following will represent Hongkong "B" on the Civil Service Ground to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, P. R. Butler, R. Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thursfield, and A. Whitmarsh.

KOWLOON v. "TAMAR."

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon C.C. against the Tamar C.C. on the Kowloon Ground to-day, at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, K. R. Macaskill, L. J. Blackburn, J. H. Mead, J. Stalker, B. D. Evans, F. Sutton, J. V. Braga, J. C. Christian, A. E. Chunnatt and D. J. McKenzie.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIV. I.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The meeting of these stern rivals on the Hongkong Club Ground at Happy Valley this afternoon should produce another exceedingly interesting match. The kick-off will be at 4 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the Engineers:—Rogers, Boff and Scott; Brennan, Smith, and Richards; White, Townsend, Horlop, Wilkinson, and Pearce. Horlop's return to the team after his long illness is very gratifying to his side, and he will undoubtedly add much to the effectiveness of the forward line. The reserves are Rennels and Allen.

KOWLOON DOCK JUNIORS v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The following players will represent Kowloon Docks in a match against Queen's College to-day, at 3.30 p.m. on the College Ground:—Moorsden; Ogley and Best; Van Langenberg, Logan, and Ross; Rocha, Taylor, Lima, Richardson, and Clemon. Reserve: Lopez.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PUBLISHER.

A QUEEN'S DISCRETION.

In the course of a lecture on "Recollections of Books and Authors," Mr. John Murray, head of the famous publishing house, gave some intimate details concerning authors with whom he had come in contact. At the outset he remarked that he was often puzzled to think what some persons took a publisher for. People wrote to him asking for knighthoods for themselves and their friends. Just after Tennyson died he received a letter from a man who asked him to publish his poems, as he was sure to become the Poet Laureate. Further, he added, that if there was a Miss Murray disengaged he would marry her. It turned out that the letter came from an inmate of a lunatic asylum. (Laughter.) One of Mr. Murray's earliest recollections was of Livingston, who often dined with his father. He also remembered George Borrow, a big strong man, who was fond of expressing his opinions in strong language. To Mr. Murray Gladstone always showed great kindness, and Mr. Murray was a frequent visitor at Hawarden. On one occasion when Mr. Gladstone called at Albemarle Street Mr. Murray showed him a newspaper report of a speech by Sir Robert Peel so copiously revised for publication in pamphlet form that Mr. Gladstone exclaimed, "Do you really mean to tell me that Peel revised his speeches to such an extent? I am astonished. I wonder how Peel reconciled it with his conscience. I don't think I ever did such a thing in my life." "Shortly afterwards," remarked Mr. Murray, "on going through my father's papers I found that Gladstone's speech on the Irish Disabilities Bill was dealt with in exactly the same way."

nights spent in raw air and driving spray. He wore a heavy blue coat covered with rust marks and coal dust. He was drenched with salt water, stiff with cold, and as dirty as a clean man can get.

"Hullo, old lad!" was his greeting. I looked beneath the scrubbing brush of red beard and found Bert—Bert Gay. "What are you—an oyster dredger?" I asked.

"Nope, old friend," Gay replied. "Pillar of the Empire—sea scavenger—and what not. Last night was the 'what not' part. Dirty weather, eh?"

"What have you been doing?" I asked.

"Bit of salving," he said.

"Were you with the hooker they've just dragged in?"

"Was I not?" he said emphatically. "I should jolly well think I was. I've been making love to her for twelve hours solid! Heard her hit it this morning, one o'clock. She struck a mine and holed out in one. I had to take her over the rest of the course. Found her rolling about—head up, tail down. I boarded her, and she was in a pickle. She struck on astern. Rudder gone, boat gone, crew gone, nearly all gone. I dragged her about for hours, and on two of the boys came and held her up aft. What a life!"

"A new game for you, Gay, eh?" I commented.

"Finest game I ever played in my life, old lad," he answered. "You know this wretched town, and it's a long way off my beat. Where do I get a hot bath and some food that doesn't taste of oil, sea, or cinders?"

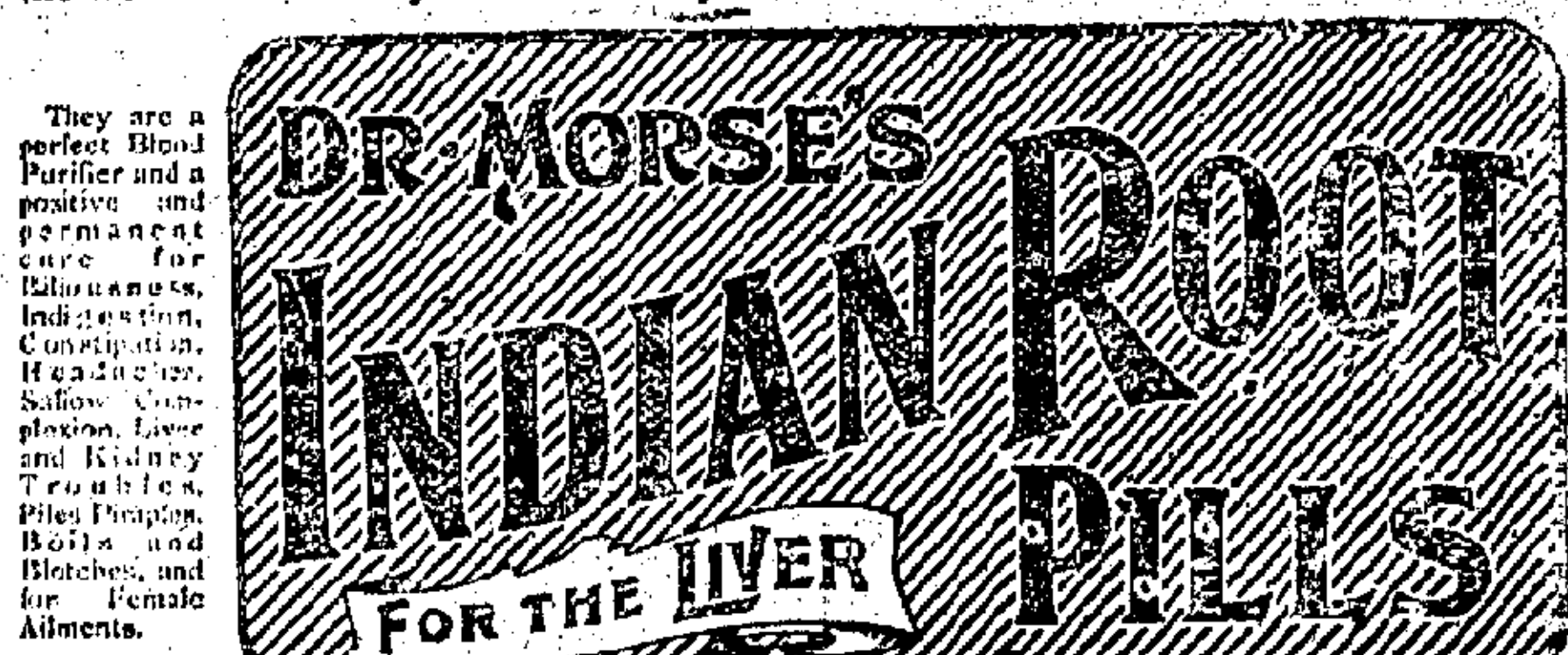
I looked at his coarse, broken nails.

"Don't you want a manicurist first?" I asked curiously.

"Not!" he said with a grin. "My idea is relays of ham and eggs and about a pint of hot coffee."—Daily Mail.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful, not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.



They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Piles, Dropsy, Blisters, and all other ailments.



For Sale by WATKISS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 50 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because
"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet, 71.3

Bottled History

is a phrase that can truthfully be applied to

JOHNNIE WALKER

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

- JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label, Over 6 years old.
- JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
- JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost, to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality. To be obtained from—

To be obtained from:
PERRIN, COOPER & CO., Ltd.,
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, Ltd.,
Hankow.
CALDECK, MACDONALD & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
Glasgow, Scotland.



Born 1850:
Still going strong.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, loss of memory, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to no definite purpose, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause or by far the greatest, which can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. It gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottle Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcomes and expelling disease, microbe, and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diarrhoea, blood poison, syphilis, leprosy, etc. It cures all skin diseases, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea, etc. It improves the general health, restores the long-standing weakness, restores the vitality, and restores the system generally. It gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottle Price 2s. 6d.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOT'S CHEMISTS.

WITH RUSZKY'S ARMY.

FINE MATERIAL OF THE NEW LEVIES.

The Times' correspondent at Russian Headquarters writes:—

By the courtesy of the Army chiefs I was able before proceeding to the battlefield of Platonovka to converse with the Chief of Staff, the regimental commanders, and the men who had figured in the earlier and fiercer stage of the battle of Lake Svencion.

The enemy had forced his lines uncomfortably near to Dvinsk. Between Lake Svencion and Lake Iles his heavy guns were within 10 miles of the railway bridge at Dvinsk, and at almost all points, between Lake Demmen, in the south, and Ilukst, north-west of Dvinsk, his lines described over-convoluted segments of a circle.

Information reached our Staff that the Germans were preparing to follow up their success of 23rd October by sending a fresh division to reinforce Ilukst, and thence to drive a strong wedge across the Dvina, flanking our whole position. The prompt strengthening of our defences at Ilukst enabled us to cope with the enemy's advance. Our artillery here brilliantly distinguished itself. One battery drove out at night to within a mile of the enemy's trenches and opened a direct fire with such excellent effect that it destroyed every vestige of the barbed wire breastworks, enabling us to deliver a counter-attack, and itself withdraw with the loss of only two horses.

The temper of the men was such that young and old were thirsting for the enemy's blood. Overnight our men crossed the river, crept up to the German trenches, and threw pickets in every fold of ground intervening between the enemy's position and the left bank. Through a periscope I saw these brave fellows keeping a ceaseless vigil, quite indifferent to the enemy's fire. All attempts by the Germans to throw a bridge over the Dvina at Yanopol and other points in the direction of Jacobstadt have invariably failed. They are becoming wearied, and according to information brought in by our scouts last night, they have already withdrawn their cavalry to the south-west.

A ZEPPELIN ASYST.

My hosts at one of the batteries welcomed me into their comfortable dug-out. We retired early to rest in order to be up betimes to visit the trenches. But our slumbers were destined to be broken up. The telephone from the straw pallet of the commander hummed out orders to prepare for a Zeppelin. We all promptly sallied out, and I had my first glimpse of a nocturnal visitor so rarely seen on the Eastern front. Sailing at a great height the Zeppelin emitted spasmodic flashes, apparently trying to pick out a course towards Dvinsk without making himself too conspicuous. One or two shrapnel shells, however, burst so close that the commander of the aircraft lost his judgment and turned sharply westward, at the same time dropping a shower of bombs, a great part of which were afterwards ascertained to have fallen on the enemy's own trenches, causing heavy loss of life.

I visited several regiments in the trenches, which they have been holding for several weeks. I there saw and spoke to young soldiers who had recently been called out. It is impossible to give even a faint idea of how I was impressed by these brave fellows, who in their simplicity appear to be unconscious of the heroic deeds and sacrifices they endure.

On ascertaining that their visitor was an Englishman the men eagerly entered into conversation, and their non-commissioned officers asked me to convey their greetings to their Allies, and their assurances that they would fight to the last breath for the common cause. The men seem to be deeply attached to their company officers, many of whom finished school only a few months ago. These youngsters are imbued with the same spirit of simple loyalty and devotion to duty. My German friends told me "We always feel like taking off our hats to the infantry. They bear the chief burden of the war. We call them sylvatic (i.e., 'holly')." I remained several hours in the trenches, and left as if my visit had been all too short. With such men—and Russia has apparently an inexhaustible supply—she must win.

DRESS REFORM AND WAR

DAME FASHION WILL NOT BE OVERTHROWN BY A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

An amusing story comes from one of the belligerent countries, in which a movement has been started for dress reform among women, the object being not so much to secure perfectly proper costumes as to prevent the importation of foreign fashions.

In a weak and all too generous moment the reformers permitted an opposition speaker to attend and display a number of the very latest designs executed in another country. Much to the dismay of the patriotically inclined, the great majority of the women present deserted the home-made orators and the home-made dresses, and crowding around the apostle of fashion, applauded enthusiastically as each new gown was exhibited to their admiring gaze.

It was a tactless move, says the San Francisco Chronicle, to put mere patriotism up against fashion when women are concerned. Cupid is often wroth in a struggle between love and love of country, but Dame Fashion is a wily diplomat and yields an influence even more powerful than that of love or religion. Though the churches unite in thundering against a style of dress, yet will that style prevail until fashion does the decree that it be altered.

There was more than a spark of truth in the old saying that a woman would keep her Maker waiting to keep an appointment with her dressmaker.

BRITISH IN THE BALKANS.

IRISH HUMOUR IN THE TRENCHES.

COLD WEATHER WORST ENEMY OF THE TROOPS.

Special interest attaches to the following telegram from Mr. G. Ward Price, for it gives the first full and descriptive account of the conditions under which the British troops operated in Serbia, and contrasts these conditions with those which prevail on our other fronts. The telegram is dated November 25 from the British Front.

In a wild country of deep ravines, green and fertile valleys, steep irregular limestone hills—a country as different from the Flanders of Belgium, or the slag-heaps of Lens, as the Potteries are from the Highlands of Scotland—part of the British troops in the Balkans are now in the first line face to face with their enemy.

So far, however, they have hardly even caught a sight of him, for along the eastern wing of the line which the Allied line makes, the "Burglar," as the men call him (often with an alliterative epithet), is, at the moment, an easy-going and unobtrusive opponent.

The French, who were here before us, drove him, in the first day of November, after a stiff encounter, up a ravine and across a valley to the north, as far as the point which he now holds.

WAR IN THE HILLS.

Following this success, the French were making good their position along the crest above a village, when on the night of November 16th, the Bulgars attacked them with considerable energy, creeping down the gullies on their side of the valley and noiselessly scaling the steep slopes opposite, their feet shod in their peasant "Opinkies" (a sort of moccasin of untanned leather), so that they might clamber more quietly over the loose rocks.

We have since taken over this sector of the front, and to-day, walking along the slopes outside our trenches, you found, at every step, grim evidence of the Bulgars' determination—scores of empty cartridge clips, here a blood-soaked haversack, there a flat green peaked khaki cap with a bullet hole clean through it, and all along the ridge, less than 40 yards from the trenches which the French then held the little "scraps" of earth (individual parapets, a few inches high) which Bulgarian soldiers hurriedly scooped up to shelter them as they lay there returning, at point-blank range, the furious rifle fire which the French poured at them through the dark.

NO WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The French trenches were only elementary works a few feet deep, for digging in this rocky soil is the hardest and slowest work, and there was no wire front to their positions, so that many of the 300 Bulgars who lay dead along the slopes just under the crest next morning had been killed by bayonet wounds as they tried to rush the low parapet in front of them. Since they failed in this attack they have drawn off to the other side of the valley, about 1,400 yards away, and the only signs of life they have shown since we took over the first line here and started improving and strengthening the positions have been the occasional shellings of which yesterday's was the most vigorous, amounting to 25 shells, while a new 6-inch howitzer started ranging along our front.

In fact, the cold is the worst enemy which the cheery Irishmen who hold "Bray Head," "Dolly Mount," and other newly-baptised hills have so far, had to face. The cold at nights has already begun to be very bitter.

There is no mistaking their good spirits, for all that, and though the great difficulties of transport will necessarily deprive the men of many of the small luxuries which the troops can have in France, they are thoroughly pleased with their new fighting-ground, its climate, its scenery, and its greater variety of life.

A STERNER PEAK DISTRICT.

If you took the Peak District and raised the hills, broadened out the valleys and wrinkled the slopes into watercourses and gullies, so that the whole landscape took on a sterner, harsher and more massive aspect, you would get a fair imitation of the country where the first British engagements in the Balkans are being fought.

Rich land, well watered, with heavy, generous soil. Partridges, hares, woodcock, are everywhere. Engineers with our forces have noticed traces of minerals including gold. Cotton grows there, and tobacco and hemp. There are orchards of numberry trees for feeding silkworms. Valleys are strewn with great yellow maize-pods that ought to have been gathered in August, but were left to rot in the fields when the peasantry had to abandon their villages under the familiar stress of war.

For though God made this part of the Balkans to be a garden where men might live at their ease with little labour, it was settled by such a haphazard-medley of races and religions that feuds and massacres have always sprung up there, even more readily than crops, and the villager, while he tilled his fertile fields, had a rifle ready to his hand.

For years past, Bulgarian free-booters slaughtered Greek peasants in the name of the Bulgarian Church, and Greeks burnt Bulgarian villages to make converts to the Patriarchate, while their common masters, the Turks, massacred both impartially whenever reasons of State made such measure desirable. At the expulsion of the Turk by a momentary combination of mutually jealous Serbians, Bulgarians and Greeks into a Balkan League on led to the substitution of regular warfare for guerrilla fighting of comrades. Much blood has flowed down these ravines, and it is a strange but only fitting climax to the restless history of the Balkans that this last and greatest war of all should bring the khaki of the British and the French blue-grey to a campaign among their wild mountains.

You need to see the British in this unfamiliar setting to realize why we are a great colonizing race. Neither the grandeur of the scenery nor the sombre history of the land dispels them; even women from setting about their matter-of-fact military duties. Already they

have made well-beaten paths, neatly marked out with stones along hill-sides, where in all the centuries none of the earlier inhabitants of the Balkans had troubled to mark a track. For generations untold, Turk and Bulgar and Greek have been driving their donkeys up and down the steep and rocky gullies that are the only roads from village to village, and more of those roads have been cleared out of the way this week than since the Balkans were made.

Where there was a ford before you will find that a party of sappers has already laid the foundations of a bridge, and in the villages where some of the men are quartered the mud hovels, whose floors were covered with a festering pile of rags and rubbish a foot deep, have been scraped and scrubbed and disinfected until a county council inspector would pass them without hesitation.

Of all the wars the Balkans have known ours will be the only one that has done them some good instead of unadulterated harm.

We are lucky in having from out of a railroad what is probably the best road in Macedonia as a line supply. Except for a few abrupt canyons here and there it is as good a road as many a one in England. And as it runs across the line we hold, stores and ammunition can be brought up by motor and horse-wagon except on the last stage, which carries them up to our positions in the hills.

TRANSPORT BY MULE.

Here mules and donkeys are the only transport possible. Mule-paths climb up the beds of streams that are dry now, but will be torrents in the spring, and in consequence this will be a campaign in which the men in the fighting line will have to be limited to the strictest necessities in the way of supplies.

An advance, too, when the time for it comes can only be gradual and slow. On the north-west frontier of India and other countries where our troops have campaigned with mule transport, six to ten miles a day has been found to be the most that a small force can cover under the most favourable conditions, and one need only look at the contour of the lines on the map of the Balkans to perceive that the transport conditions there, especially for a large army, are anything but favourable. But such things are the preoccupation of the staff, and not of the private soldier, and the latter, so far, finds the Balkans quite to his liking.

A bit parky," is the nearest to an expression of disapproval that I have heard. "Parky" indeed, it is, and sleeping on the bare floor of a village hut even with three blankets, one wakes often enough in the night to think with sympathy of the men in the first line, along the ridges, over which a bitter wind comes—men who are sleeping huddled together in their narrow trenches, with a waterproof sheet for a roof and a couple of blankets per man between them and-aching cold.

WORK BY NIGHT, SLEEP BY DAY.

Now that their work consists chiefly of digging, some battalions find it better to work at night, and sleep by day. But there is no growing, and the men who have been on the Gallipoli peninsula remember the heat and flies and ceaseless shells, and find the Balkans, by comparison, almost a holiday country.

"Fall in for wet tea," shouts a rich Irish voice, echoing down the ravine, and the men with the big black kettles come climbing up the slope from the field kitchens below, they find the most contented and amiable expressions.

Until now, indeed, the 10,000 or so Bulgars who face us have been well satisfied to leave us alone. They apparently hold a scattered line of trenches, block-houses and bangars along the ridges parallel to ours, and their patrols come down into the valleys at night, where they occasionally meet with similar detachments of our own.

When these encounters occur the Bulgars quite frequently seize upon the opportunity to surrender, and every day little bands of prisoners and deserters are led up to the headquarters of the various brigades. They explain the readiness to give in on this part by the fact that their army is short of food.

One sheep among 250 men is their meat ration, according to one prisoner, and a Balkan sheep has about as much meat on him as a well-fed coolie dog.

ONLY A FEW SNIPERS.

They do not even snipe us to any great extent, though the country, broken and hilly as it is, seems favourable for such tactics, and their shells, most of them fired at extreme range, only resulted among one battalion that had received 25 of them in one cut finger, another slight flesh wound and the destruction of a haversack, about which "It's not the haversack I am after mindin'" said its owner, "but the pair of socks that was inside it."

It is a strong position that we hold, and one that daily becomes stronger. But the country that lies ahead is very mountainous and difficult. The Balkans are a land where it is a mistake to expect rapid military developments, and progress here, if it is to be sure, must also be slow.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM
Frank Miles, Brighton House Shanghai
Y'ah

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM
A. Abraham & Co. Calcutta
Berkli

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
(UNVARIABLE FOR 100 YEARS)
150 YEARS
(THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN)
1745.
A NEW AGE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WHY NOT HAVE A CLEAR SKIN

CUTICURA SOAP

Used exclusively and Cuticura Ointment occasionally will promote and maintain a clear skin, free from pimples, blackheads, and other unsightly eruptions.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ box free from nearest depot: New York, 24, Chambers St.; London, 10, Tottenham Ct. Rd.; Sydney, N.S.W., 10, Market St.; Melbourne, 10, Collins St.; Hongkong, 10, Queen's Rd. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere.

BEEHAMS' La-Pola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by the regular use of Beehams' La-Pola. It is a perfect skin cleanser, and it is sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers. It is sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers. It is sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER

will be finer, softer, smoother, and will grow faster. If you take care of it by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, it will be finer, softer, smoother, and will grow faster. If you take care of it by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, it will be finer, softer, smoother, and will grow faster.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

MARTIN'S APOLLO PILLS

These pills are sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers. They are sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers. They are sold in all the best drug stores, chemists, and grocers.

MARTIN'S APOLLO PILLS

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA: P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. King	14th Jan.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MONGARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. R. P. Fysh, R.N.R.	13th Jan.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H.B. Hetherington, R.N.R.	3 P.M. 14th Jan.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and BOMBAY via KASHMIR	Capt. F.H.S. Stone	About 23th Jan.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"KUEICHO"	On 8th Jan., 11 A.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"QUANTA"	On 8th Jan., Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 9th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUI".
S.S. "TAMING" and S.S. "TEAN".
Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
HANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANEUI", "CHENAN", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

AGENTS

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	9th Jan.	On 17th Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Feb.	On 21st Jan., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 16th Mar., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
DAIREN MARU	5,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	THURSDAY 3rd Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
ANYOMARU	18,500—15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, (missing Shanghai).

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AMICA,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CORDILLERE	On 11th Jan.
(Without Transshipment)	ANDRE LEBON	On 24th Jan.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG	ATHOS	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON and PORTS	PORTHOS	On 29th Jan., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In Connection with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA and TACOMA	YOKKAICHI	On 11th Jan.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	T. Hamada	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	S. Saito	SUNDAY, 9th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI AND HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	IMAZUMI	THURSDAY, 13th JAN., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEIL- LES	Due at LONDON
		about	about		1916	1916
1916		1916				
Jan. 2	NOVARA...	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA ...	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 16	KASHMIR ...	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARMAALA ...	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA ...	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER ...	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR ...	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA ...	Mar. 28	Apr. 5
Feb. 27	NANKIN ...	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA ...	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
Mar. 12	NOVARA ...	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA ...	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
Mar. 26	MALTA ...	April 3	April 7	MOOLTAN ...	May 6	May 14

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

T. A. H. S.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£74. Return £111.
"B" " " " "	" £68. " £102.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	" £62. " £78.
"B" " " " "	" £48. " £73.
	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70. Return £106.
"B" " " " "	" £64. " £98.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	" £50. " £75.
"B" " " " "	" £40. " £69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave ST. PETERSBURG	Due at Marseilles, Receiving	Due at LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 20
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	April 6	April 27

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £28 Single £27 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £43 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £24 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	15,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	CEYLON MARU	10,000	MONDAY, 10th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 10th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	10,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To	London	1st Single	Yen	To	Marseilles	1st Single	Yen
"	"	Return	600.	"	"	Return	480.
"	"	2nd Single	400.	"	"	2nd Single	360.
"	"	Return	800.	"	"	Return	720.
To	London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	£20.13.0	To	London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	£20.13.0
To	Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single	£25.	To	Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single	£25.
To	Sydney, 1st Single	£40.	To	Melbourne, 1st Single	£41.		
To	Yokohama, 1st Return	£150.	To	Kobe, 1st Return	£125.		
"	2nd	800.	"	2nd	480.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 1941.

